AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

The Herses Here Up to Last Night-Names, Colors, Ages, Pedigrees and Trainers. During the past week the horses of several impor-

buting the pass week the horse to severa impor-tant stables arrived at Jerome Park from various parts of the country, and now, with but few excep-tions, the list of those that will be present the coming meeting of the American Jockey Club is almost come. Among these rate arrivals are the strings of nent, numbering eight; Francis Morris', three; Reimont, numbering eight; Francis morras, three; M. H. Sanford's, seven; Bowle & Hall's, Iour; Hunter & Travers', four; Marcus A. Litteli's, two; T. R. Davis', ive; R. W. Cameron's, four; Mr. Lloyd's, two, and Colonel McDanlels', seven. The majority them came in during the latter part of the week. McDaniels' lot arriving early yesterday norming. Although the track was very heavy some of the horses were exercised yesterday and s made to gallop smartly. It will be seen that the samexed list represents over one hundred horses, care, including the name, color, age and pedigree of each horse present at the stables and their trainer's name, so far as practicable to obtain the latter, up to late last night:—
PRANCIS MORRIS STABLE—BILLY BROWN, TRAINER, Bosster, ch. h., 4 years, by Eclipse, dam Vanity, by Revenne.
Remorseless, ch. f. 2 resembless. embracing some of the most valuable racers in the country. It has been made out with considerable

marity, by Simon.
Invalid, b. c., 2 years, by Young Eclipse, out of a mare out of Rosefud, by Revenue.
RICHARD SHAY'S STABLE—GEORGE PEPPER, TRAINER.
Climax, br. h., aged, by Balrownie, dam Jewel, by Arab.

Arab.
Win. F. Bacon (formerly Dr. Underwood), b. h. aged, by Lexington, dam Kate Hayes, by imp.

aged, by Lexington, dam Rate Hayes, by Imp. Aiblon.

Althour Belmont's Stable—J. Pincus, Trainer. Bickens, ch. b., 6 years, by Australian, dam Alabama, by Brown Dick.

Gieneig, b. c., 3 years, by Citadel, dam Babta, by Kingston.

Fenian, ch. c., 3 years, by imp. Mickev Free, dam Imp. Spietta, by Stockwell.

Lady Love, ch. f., 2 years, by Censor, dam Lizzie W., by Scythian.

Pinesse, ch. f., 2 years, by Lexington, dam imp. Pinagree, by Stockwell.

Merry Thought, ch. f., 2 years, by imp. Warminister, dam Varina, by Hero.

Nelic James, imp., ch. f., 2 years, by Dollar, dam
Fieur-de-Champ, by Newminster.

Telegrain, ch. c., 2 years, by Censor, dam imp.

Maud, by Stockwell.

M. H. SANFORD'S STABLE.—WILLIAM BAYWOOD,

TRAINER.

Lancaster, b. b., 6 years, by Lexington, dam Blue
Bennet, by imp. Hedgford.

Hotspur, gr. h., 4 years, by Lexington, dam Nebula,
by Glencoe.

Oberon, ch., 4 years, by Lexington, dam Nameoira, by Glencoe.

eron, ch. c., 4 years, by Lexington, dam Name-6:ta, by Giencoe. La Polka, b. f., 4 years, by Lexington, dam Dance, y Glencoe. The Nan, ch. f., 3 years, by Lexington, dam Novice, y Glencoe. by Gloncoe.

Niagara, b. f., 3 years, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, by imp. Yorkshire, own sister to Bayonet.

Stamp, b. f., 2 years, by Lexington, dam Mildred.

Stamp, b. f., 2 years, by Lexington, dam Mildred, by Ghencoe.

MESSRS. BOWIE & HALL'S STABLES—MAJOR T. G.

AUSTRAINER.

AUSTRAINER.

Viley, b. c., 4 years, by Australian, dam Undine, by Yorkshire.

Viley, b. c., 4 years, by Uncie Vick, dam imp. Silver Star, by Kingston.

Legatee, b. c., 3 years, by Lexington, dam by imp. Trustee. Trustee. 3 years, by Doneraile, dam Undine, by Yorkshire.

MESSRS. HUNTER & TRAVER'S STABLES—ANDREW JACKSON MINOR, TRAINER.

Intrigue, ch. f., 2 years, by Balrownie, dam Jenny

Rose, by Glencoe.

Canny Batru, b. c., 3 years, by Balrownie, dam Panny Fera, by Glencoe.

Essex, b. c., 3 years, by Lexington, dam Imp. Britannia Fourth, by Flying Dutchman.

B. f., 2 years, by Imp. Hardington, dam Columbia, by Imp. Glencoe.

MARCUS A. LITTELL'S STABLE—THOMAS COOK, TRAINER.

Onyx, br. c., 3 years, by Eclipse, dam Vivandiere, y Revenue.

B. f., 2 years, by imp. Hardington, dam Optima,
y imp. Knight of St. George.

R. DAYIS' STABLE—CAPTAIN BELCHER, TRAINER.
Scotia, 5. m., 5 years, by Tar River, dam Marietta, dina, ch. h., 5 years, by Tar River, dam Annexa-

Alma, ch. b., 5 years, by Tar River, dam Annexation.

Ch. c., 3 years, by Oysterman, dam by Tar River.
Ch. c., 2 years, by Planet, dam Marietta.
Ch. c., 2 years, by Planet, dam —.

R. w. CAMERON'S STABLE.
Invercauld, br. f., 3 years, by St. Alban's, dam Sleanor, by Voltageur.
Invercapias, br. f., 3 years, by Old Calabar, dam Juniper, by bay Middleton.
Glen Nevis, br. c., 3 years, by Oulston, dam Volucris, by Voltageur.
B. f., 2 years, by imp, Leamington, dam Jerusalem.

em.

MR. LLOYD'S STAELE.

Ch. c., 3 years, by Breckinridge, dam Ellen Bate mail.

Straws, b. c., 3 years, by Eclipse, dam by Cadmus.

OLONEL M'DANIELS' STABLE—OWNER AND TRAINER.

Red Dick, b. b., 6 years, by Lexington, dam Alabama, by Brown Dick.

Morrissey, b. b., 5 years, by Breckinridge, dam Soublia, by Honnie Scotland.

Morriesey, b. h., 5 years, by Breckinridge, dam Sophia, by Honnie Scotland. Urbana, gr. h., 5 years, by Breckinridge, dam imp. Lady Sykes, by Sleight of Hand. Sarah B., b. g., 4 years, by Planet, dam Adelgazia, by Glenco Bonnie Lass, b. f., 3 years, by Bairownie, dam Pasture, by Revenue. Bonnie Lass, b. f., 3 years, by Bairownie, dam Pasture, by Revenue.
Belmont, b. c., 2 years, by Lexington, dam Alabama, by Brown Dick.
Br. c., 2 years, by Doneralle, dam Canary Bird, sister to Black Bird, by imp. Albon.
Bis. J. w. Welldon's Stable—Owner and Trainer.
Local, ch. h., 6 years, by Lightning, dam Maroon, by Glencoe.
Aldebaran, ch. g., by The Commodore, dam Nanny Lewis by Glencoe.

Lewis, by Giencoe.

Jubal, b. g., 5 years, by Balrownie, dam Julia, by Hencoe.

Salute, ch. g., 3 years, by Lexington, dam Sally
bok, by imp, Ambassador.

Fiora McIvor, b. m., 5 years, by Lexington, dam
Fioride, by Wagner.

Stone River, b. c., 3 years, by imp. Stone Plover,
kam Kitty Hunt, by Alexander Churchill.

Col. T., b. c., 3 years, by Lexington, dam by Alexander Churchill.

onder Churchill. Ch. c., 2 years, by Lightning, dam by imp. Yorkch. g., 4 years, by Simon Kenton, dam by Lexhigton. Messas. M'Connell & Thompson's Stable—Edward

mgtob.

MESSAE. M'CONNELL & THOMPSON'S STABLE—EDWARD
THOMPSON, TRAINER.

Vauxnail, b. c., 4 years, by Lexington, dam Veroma, by imp. Yorkshire.
Lobelia, br. m., 6 years, by Lexington, dam Veroma, by imp. Yorkshire.
Lobelia, by Albion.
Lady Pertuey, br. f., 2 years, by Lexington, dam
Gapitola, by Albion.
Lady Pertuey, br. f., 2 years, by Lexington, dam
Gwn asser to Ansell's dam.
Chillicothe, br. c., 2 years, by Lexington, dam
Lilla, by imp. Yorkshire. This golt is an own brother
to General Duke.
Bayswater, b. h., 6 years, by Lexington, dam Bay
Leat, by imp. Yorkshire.
Anna Macc, b. f., 2 years, by Lexington, out
of the dam of Luxemburr, by Lexington.
Ch. f., 3 years, by Lexington, dam Majenta, by imp.
Yorkshire. This filly is an own sister of Larken.
J. J. O'PALLON'S STABLE—JOHN B. DAVIS, TRAINER.
Flantagenet, ch. h., 5 years, by Planet, dam Rosa
Bonheur, by Giencoe.
The Banahee, b. f., 4 years, by Lexington, dam
Bailoon, by imp. Yorkshire.
Alta Vela, br. f., 3 years, by Vandal, dam imp.
Filagree, by Stockwell.
Athlone, ch. c., 3 fears, by Lexington, dam Alabama, by strown Dick.
Restless, b. c., 2 years, by Voucher, dam Ringiet,
by Kinggold.
Ch. f., 2 years, by Giendower (he by imp. Knight
of St. George), out of the dam of Lizzie W.
Kelso, b. g., 2 years, by Voucher, dam
T. B. PATTERSON'S STABLE.
The horses in this stable are the property of several gentelmen, among the number being Messrs, L.
D. Holland, M. H. Sanford, Dr. Kerwin and William
Coltrell.
The Corsican, b. g. 4 years, by Uncle Vic, dam by

limp. Sovereign.
Sweet Home, ch. f., 4 years, by Bill Cheatham,
dam Wagner.
Waye, ch. f., 3 years, by Bulletin, dam Sea Breeze,
by Imp. Albion. Wave, ch. I., 3 years, by Star Davis, dam im-by hips. Albion.
Ned Brace, b. c., 3 years, by Star Davis, dam im-ported, by Young Melbourne.
King Henry, b. c., 3 years, by Lexington, dam Tokay, by imp. Yorkshire.
Minx, b. g., 3 years, by Lexington, dam Mildred.
Joke, br. f. 3 years, by Star Davis, dam Kalona, by Voucher.

by Voucher.
Crickel, b. f., 2 years, by Daniet Boone, dam Litty
Ward, by Lexington.
Ritten, formerly Twinkle, b. m., 5 years, by imp.
Eclipse, dam Starbeam, by Glencoe.
MESSRS. JEROME & CO. 9 STABLE—GEORGE G. WALDEN,
TRAINER. Fleetwing, ch. h., 9 years, by Balrownie, dam

Fleetwing, co. h., y years, by Balrownie, dam Rhoda by Glencoe. St. Paul, ch. c., 4 years, by tmp, Lapidist, dam Rhoda, by Glencoe. Glengarry, br. c., 3 years, by Thormanby, dam Car-bine, by litheman. Rapture, b. f., 3 years, by imp. Lapidist, dam Para-chute, by imp. Yorkshire. Br. c., 2 years, by Trovatore, dam Cyclone, by Vandal. B. c., 2 years, by War Minister, dam Parachute, by onp. Yorkshire. Ch. c., 2 years, by Censor, dam Mary Beldle, by

Polly Lyons, Care, a Jones, Care, Spents, Care, Care,

Bonnie' Brace, b. f., & years, by Balrownie, dam Pasta, by Revenue. Ch. c., & years, by Uncle Vic, dam Dolly Carter, by Giencoc.

General York, ch. h., 5 years, by Planet, dam Albine, by Albion.

Fiurilla, br. m., 4 years, by Dick Cheatham, dam by Giencoc.

Zigzag, br. h., aged, by Revenue, dam Zeta, by Lenth. Zehith.

DOLONEL THOMAS BUPORD'S STABLE—ANDERSON
BRANCH, TRAINER.

Pleasureville, br. c., 4 years, by Australian, dam
ister to Lightning.

sister to Lightning.
Emmence, br. c., 4 years, by Lexington, dam Valga, sister to Vandal.
THOMAS W. DOSWELL'S STABLE—GARREIT BELL, Abdel Kader, b. c., 4 years, by Australian, dam

Abdel Kauer, b. C., a years, he imp. Eclipse, dam Ninette, by Bethune.
Eclipsic ch. C., 2 years, by imp. Eclipse, dam Nins, by Boston.
HARRY BOOTH'S STABLE—COL. TODD, TRAINER,
Overland, b. h., 6 years, by Lexington, dam
Miss Labition. by Trustee. Overland, b. h., 6 years, by Lexington, dam Miss Lightdoot, by Trustee.

Harry Booth, b. h., 6 years, by Lexington, dam Rionde, by Glenoce.
Ch. c., 2 years, by Lexington, dam Liz Mardis.
Ch. c., 2 years, by Australian, dam sister to idlewild, by Lexington.
Br. c., 2 years, by Vandal, dam Parce, by Christopher.

topher.

John F. Purdy's Stable—Peter Walden, Trainer.

Vespucius, ch. c., 3 years, by Planet, dam Columbia, by Glencoe.

Tasimanis, ch. f., 3 years, by Australian, dam Matthe Gross, by Lexington.

Ouida, b. f., 3 years, by Lexington, dam Edith, by imp. Sovereign.

Oning, ...

imp. Sovereign.

Rocks, cb. h., aged.

Rocks, cb. h., aged.

DENISON & CRAWFORD'S STABLE—THOMAS PURYEAR,

THARNER.

Feliose, dam Narraganset, b. c., 3 years, by imp. Eclipse, dam essie Dixon, by Arlington. Ch. c., 2 years, by Censor, dam imp. L'Anglaise, by lobble Noile. Hobbie Noble.

B. f., 2 years, by Censor, out of Pastor.

R. c., 2 years, by Censor, dam The Gloamin', by

Glencoe.

In forty-eight hours more the few remaining horses expected will, without doubt, have arrived. They are the representatives of Forbes', Grinstead's, Pennock's and other stables. There are merry times in store for the patrons of Jerome Park.

THE BUCKEYE RACES.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 29, 1869. The first race over the Buckeye Course to day was a sweepstakes for four year old colts and fillies, two mile heats; \$25 subscription, p. p., the winner of the mile heat stake for four year olds to carry 5 lbs. exera; the club add \$400. The following is a sum

nie heats, best three in five, resulted as follows:-Anstrailan, dam Heads I Say, by imp. Glencoe. h. m. Easter Monday, by Light-ning, dam Laura Bruce, by Star Dayls.

Bayls ... imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Lady Lancaster, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Lady Lancaster, by imp. Monarch ... 2 5 6 6 dis. B. c. Longitude, by Loyalty, dam Zeda, by Epsiton ... 7 7 2 dis. B. h. Austril, by imp. Australian, dam oy imp. Ambassador ... 10 8 dis. B. h. Larkin, by Lexington, dam Magenta ... 9 dis. m. Woodford Belle, by Lex-

Br. m. Woodford Belle, by Lexington.

Time, 1:49—1:52½—1:57—1:50½—1:54½—1:57—1:58.

The third race, Consolation purse, \$200; dash of one mile for beaten horses.

Richards & Kilgour's black filly Kitty Free beat Conlisk's chestnut coil Little Mack, West & Atchison's bay mare by Colton, and chestnut filly Mollie Lincoln.

A heavy storm set in after the first race and continued all the afternoon. The track was in good condition until after the rain, when it became very heavy. The betting was brisk and the excitement intense. Over 4,000 persons were present.

TR P AROUND STATEN ISLAND.

At half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday a party of gentlemen lett the Quarantine land-ing at Staten Island in several carriages and made a trip of something like twenty inles in quest of pic-turesque views and healthy dwelling locations. A short drive brought the party to New Brighton, one from the first landing seems to be entirely up hill. and the traveller for awhile supposes he is ascending one of the gentle acclivities of the lower Swiss Alpine range. The scenery on either hand is delightful in the extreme, embracing wood and rolling meadow, highly cultivated lawns, and all around the sparkling, blue-green sea interposing like a mirror between the shores of Jersey and Long Island. New Brighd'œurre of a panoramic painting. The original of the name has not one-third its natural beauty. True there are no gleaming sands stretching far to the left and right beneath dull, white cliffs of chaik, but then there are sweet smiling patches of meadow upon the narrow beach and send their healthy, verthere are terraced drives all green and redolent in with a thousand fantastic beauties surrounding them; rustic arbors, around which the trellised vine enwreaths itself in all its leafy youth; old fashioned armchairs made from the hickory or veteran ash piaced at intervals beneath wide spreading chestnut or eln trees; circular beds of flowering shrubs, which will very soon glow with the color and perfume of the hyacinit, tuberose, japonica, rhodendron and chrysanthum. As the visitors roiled down the billowy meline to the grand road of artificial construction that winds around the westerly end of Staten Island the variety of views that broke upon their gaze were as bewildering as the, were beautiful. Away in the distance the city of Newark, Shake Island, Elizabethpoit and an interminable succession of villas and farm residences broke upon the signt. A genile silvery haze overhung the whole and gave it that dreamy character in appearance that so well befits a scene where seems the refuge of the spirit of repose. Wheeling around to the leit on this grand and elevated drive, solid as a marble floor, and overhooking the scenery of the Jersey shore for miles inland, the carrages halted in front of Hamilton Park, one of the most unique creations on the island. The artistic eye and skilled tasts of Mr. Hamilton saw in the peculiar formation of the ground at this end of the siand the best kind of material for framing such a park as womat not only be a piace of public resort, but also a site for the erection of elegant private residences. The park is terraced from the road, and seems to have about a score of villa residences of the favorite American style, which combines all the sailent and attractive features of the Gottic and modern Italian modes adapted to our peculiar climate and habits of living. Sing Harbor, which our visitors reached next, is one of those piaces familiar to the American tourist in Europe, as being, like one of those grand old institutions, founded by the benevolence of an immeusely weatiby gentleman and met with very commonly in the neighborhood of with a thousand fantastic beauties surroundin

ENTERPRISE OF AN ASSOCIATED PRESS AGENT.

The Reported Rencontre in Buffalo Be-Mr. Clapp and Congressman Ben-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

The following despatch appears in your issue of this morning:-

this morning:—

REFIALO, May 29, 18-9.

There has been considerable excitement in political circles here to-day over a report which has leaked out of a personal rencourie last evenius between A. M. Clapp. Congressional Frinter, now on a visit to this city, and Hon, D. S. Bernett, member of Congress from his district. An angry dispute was followed by the knocking down of Mr. Bennett, when their triends interferred and prevented further trouble.

There is not the slightest foundation in truth for the above statement. I met Mr. Bennett severa Maid, by Glencoe.
Viola, br. L. 3 years, by Bairownie, dam Verbena,
by imp. Knight of St. George.
Metatrie, ch. h., 5 years, by Star Davis, dam KatoBah, by Voucher.
Sleety, b. 10... 5 years, by Rogers, dam Angelma, by
Allion.

A. M. CLAPP. times during my recent visit to my home, but noth-

THE INTERNATIONAL ROWING RACES.

The Harvard University Crew-Who They Are, Where They Come From-Their Weight, Size and Record-Their Standing as Students-Method of Training and Preparations for the Racco-Whom They Will Meet-Their Chauces.

BOSTON, May 28, 1896. As the interest in the coming inter-University races is constantly on the increase, not in these parts alone, but doubtless throughput the country, now that the time begins to draw near, you may Harvard's chosen representatives are, what they are doing, whom they have to meet and their probable The race, as you already know, is to be ur rowers and a coxswain." The Harvard crew. years uniformly contended in six-oared boats, without coxswains, though such an appendage was carried as late as 1859 by a Yale crew. ent instance, for a double reason; first, because England, and secondly, because the only kinds of coub boats patronized by the Oxford and Cambridge men being "eights" and "fours," it was manifestly more easy for Harvard, with her 600 only to pick from, to secure four good men than eight, while Cambridge, with 2,500, and Oxford, with 2,000, could quite as readily obtain eight.

The organizations of the three clubs are not unlike, the officers of each being a president and captain. The former performs the duties of the president, treasurer and secretary combined, while the captain has the sole power of electing, placing in the boat in their respective positions and training the men. As much of the blame of a defeat would attach to him so his share of the honors of a victory are, from his responsible position, correspondingly great. In the present "four" this office is held by

ALDEN PORTER LORING, OF BOSTON. Nearly twenty-five years old, but half an inch under six feet in height, tolerably straight, with black hair, mustache and goafee, you could tell by the keenness and power of his eye alone that he was a man of wire and endurance. And he is singularly so. Welghing, except in the very hottest weather, about 160 pounds, trained, he has the long, clean build of Josh Ward, rather than the short, stubbed make-up of Hamili. No Harvard oarsman ever had a more varied and thorough experience at his favorite exercise, he having been a very lively hand with the sculis in a twelve-inch shell for some time before he came to college at all, nearly four years ago. His reach, too-a matter of importance s each inch on the arc described by the handle o the oar is nearly as good as three outboard-is very

as each ligh on the arc described by the handle of the oar is nearly as good as three outboard—is very great; the distance from tip to tip of his longer fingers when his arms are extended at right angles from his side being nearly five inches greater than his height. But his forte is elegant rowing. Like a veteran gymnast on the trapeze, his work seems the easiest in the world until it is tried. I lancy that he would prefer to row a dozen miles on any pleasant day rather than to walk them. There is a snap and a kick about his rowing that never come till after years of severe training. Look at the eve and the action of the famous horse Dexter, in the ordinary photographs or prints, and you will get some idea of the spirit that governs every such perfect piece of machinery. But you will find nothing sensual in the man's face, strong intellect and determined will both standing out prominently. Four such men, without a coxawain, might safely be matched against any four professionats in Europe. To carry his quarter of the coxwain's weight he is hardly so well fitted as the stroke oar of the crew,
WILLIAM HANMAT SIMMONS, OF CONCORD, MASS.
While Loring pulled number five in the Harvard crew of 1869 and stroke in those of 1867 and 1869—the latter the fastest amateur crew yet turned out in this country—Simmons was in the waist during the strongest man at an oar ever known in Cambridge. Of exactly Loring's height and almost of his reach, he looks a coupie sizes larger and is manifestly blocked out for hard work. Free from dissipation of any sort, he has an exceedingly well shaped face, while physically a correspondent of one of our leading dailies described him last year as far the handsomest man he ever saw. He is but twenty years of age, has chestnut halr and a beardless chin. His rowing is almost a face simile of Loring's, having pulled together so long, while his great strength reders it difficult to precure for him an our which he does not soon find a weak spot in, having smashed six in 1867 before he was suited, an

ence of the two latter, few people need fret themselves at the result of the coming struggle. Of these the older is STLVENTER WAIREN RICE, OF ROSEURG, OREGON, being the patriarch of the crew, having already scored twenty-six years. Strange though agreeable to say, he too does not vary an eighth of an inch from his bow or stroke oarsman in height, while for weight he is midway between the two, Simmons scaling 173 or 174 pounds when in fine condition, while Rice reaches about 166. He has the medium arm of Loring rather than the ponderous one of Simmons, and looks rather spare in the covering of his upper works, though his chest is round and capacious. He is not unwieldy or clumsy in his movements, but a sinewy, active, handy fellow, and one who takes to his work most kindly. His back, while at work, is one of the straightest in the boat, and he lies out over his oar when forward in verime style. There is an apparent "clip" at the beginning of his stroke, though it is planny becoming less so, and Loring will undoubtedly eradicate it within a short time. The least noticeable man of the four for strength when in his clothes—he strips almost a "heavy weight"—though he has lived in Oregon since 1853, he is a native of illinois. So that Massachusetts and Illinois furnish all the men—Messrs. Simmons, Loring and Fay hailing from the former, while Rice, Bass and Willard can claim the delicate southingt of "Suckers."

for strength when in his clothes—he strips almost a "heavy weight"—though he has lived in Oregon since 1853, he is a native of lilinois. So that Massachusetts and lilinois furnish all the men—Messrs. Simmons, Loring and Pay haiting from the former, while Rice, Bass and Willard can claim the delicate soubriquet of "Suckers."

"Will probably pull the starboard waist oar, next to bow. About five feet ten and a half inches high, though a slouch in his walk makes him look less, he is nearly twenty-four years old and a very strongly made man. Both he and Rice have pulled in four races, and he has always been found a plucky, defermined puller. His "form" is the most open to objection of any in the crew, pulling with a round back, and with, parhaps, a trifle too short reach forward. But the "gril" of the man stands out prominently, not less so in his face itself than in every undertaking ne engages in, rowing an oar tochiede, and from being a very strong, long distance runner, his wind is found equal to almost any pace his muscles can stand. He is much more muscular in his back and arms than Mr. Rice, though the latter's thighs are the largest in the boat. Simmons and Bass are really powerful men; the others, though very strong, can hardly have as much said of them.

Here, then, is a crew averaging between twenty-three and twenty-four years in age, 183 or 164 pounds at the time of the race in weight, two of whom have pulled a score of races between them, have had four years' experience, and three years of thoe at least in the peculiar stroke now practised by them—a most beautiful as well as effective one, too—and the others have about completed their second year of rowing, who are remarkably well matched in height and reach, and who undoubtedly include within their number the two best oarsinen Harvard ever laad. They outweigh the Oxford men man for non-east supportance.

It has been claimed that the English oarsiuce, though perhaps not more muscular than ours, have yet managed to develop more endurance, more slaving po

need to stay at home for lack of Triends.

Two Boys Khilen by a Panymen.—A man living in Taney county. Mo, recently seat his boy to mill, a distance of ten or twelve miles, and his boy to yellow the second boy not returning as soon as usual a neighbor sent his boy to see what had become of the lad, and the second boy not returning in due season, a party consisting of the parents of the boys and three or four other men, all armed, started to search for the youths. After ravelling some four miles a sight sumeent to chall the blood of the bravest was presented to their yiew. Right by the side of the road was a large panther deliberately tearing the fesh from the remains of one of the boys—the last sent out. The grief and horror stricken patent raised his gun to his shoulder, and taking good aim, fired and killed the ferocious beast. After searching a mile or so more the mutilated remains of the other boy were also found.

A TALK WITH CENERAL BUTLER.

His Views About the Alabama Clair England — Non-Intercourse — Annexation — Boutwell's Financial Policy—Political Mat-

[Correspondence of the Boston Post, May 29.]

[Correspondence of the Boston, May 28, 1869.]

I paid a visit to General Butler at Lowell yesterday, and, to use the language of this anniversary week, I had a "protracted meeting" with him. We began, after talking of "minor matters," to discuss the present condition of

THE ALARAMA CONTROVERSY,
and this, among other things, is what General Butler used of it:—

and this, among other things, is wnat General Butler and of it:

"There are two points which have not been sufficiently considered in the controversy about the Alamas claims, in regard to the legal status of the question, as far as effected by the loo great haste that England was in to give beligerent rights to the South. One is the preamble to Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, which recites in substance that, whereas the Confederates are about arming privateers and issuing letters of marque against our commerce, that therefore this proclamation of blockade is issued to shut up their ports and render it impossible for them to do mischief.

"This would seem to allow to the Confederates beligerent rights on the ocean, because otherwise the proclamation against them should have been against them as pirates.

"But we are still more seriously compromised in this question by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Moran against the Equitable Insurance Company, which was a suit brought to recover a policy of insurance which assured against lawful capture, but not against piratical capture.

"The vesse for the taking of which this suit was prought was on the Missbashou river, and a party of

brought to recover a property of the taking of which this suit was cal capture. "The vesse for the taking of which this suit was brought was on the Mississippi river, and a party of Confederates boarded it and captured it, alleging it to be a prize of war to the Confederate States. The msurance company resisted the payment of the loss on the ground that this was not lawful capture, because the Confederates had no belligerent rights on the states.

on the ground that this was not lawful capture, because the Confederates had no belligerent rights on
the water.

"The assured set up the plea that the proclamation of a blockade gave the Confederates belligerent
rights, and General Cushing argued that the blockade
was a pacific blockade, and recognized no such
rights in the Confederates-taking precisely the
ground that Mr. Sumner does in his speech as to the
effect of the blockade in that regard."

"How did the Court decide?" I inquired.
The SUPERME COURT AGAINST SUMNER'S THEORY.

"The Court heid that the Confederates had such
belligerent rights as to make this a lawful capture,
which of course could not be, unless the Confederates had belligerent rights on the ocean—thus overroling General Cushing's argument."

"What was the date of this capture—before or
after the Queen's proclamation?"

"It was on the 5th of May, 1861, if I recollect
right," he said; "eleven days before the proclamation of the British Queen; so that we are concluded
upon this question as far as the decision of the
Supreme Court is concerned—on the question of
belligerency on the ocean—a fact that the English
lawyers will not be slow to take advantage of if we
put our case solely upon the question whether
England was in too great baste."

"How soon were belligerent rights recognized by
our government on the land?"

"The first exchange," said General Butler, "was
made on the 10th day of June, at Fortress Monroe.
That exchange recognized them as belligerents on
the land;" "Buldn't Seward practically recognize them as beligerents before that?" I asked.

the land."
"Didn't Seward practically recognize them as beligerents before that?" I asked.
"Seward," he answered, "had recognized them as belligerents only by the proclamation of blockade, and, afterwards, when some of them were seized as pirates for captures made on the high seas and were to be tried, the cases were stayed by order of the government."

io be tried, the cases were stayed by order of the government."

"When was this, General?"

"About the time of the queen's proclamation."

— told me that Chief Justice Chase said that we could not stand five minutes before any court in Europe on the legal positions of Summer's speech. What do you think about it?"

"Of course that must be so, because we are estopped from pushing the argument by the judgment of our Supreme Court."

GENERAL BUTLER'S POSITION.

"What is your position, then?" I inquired.

"I misis still," said the General, "that the safer proposition to put our case upon is that the whole action of England was part of her policy and in consequence of her desire to break down this government."

action of England was part of her policy and in consequence of her desire to break down this government."

"By England you mean the Englishment government? The people, except the ruling classes, were surely friendly enough?"

"I mean the government, of course. England had two theories—one was to establish a Northern Confederacy to curb us in the North, and to establish a Southern Confederacy, which could curb us in the South, and thus control the trade of the Continent."

"Was it not true," I asked, "that at one period of the war France proposed to England to recognize the Southern Confederacy? And don't you remember the statement that, at that time, Russia had declared her willingness to do so if England could be induced to join?"

"I don't understand," replied Mr. Butler. "that Russia ever consented to have anything to do with the South was, but not Russia. Russia and Turkey were the two governments—and they were the only two—that we have had no trouble about."

"He action of Prance.

"How do you account for the fact that France, which was in carness in her desire to have the confederacy recognized, has been allowed to escape denunciation, when England, which refused to follow her advice, has been so universally anathematized?"

"For the same reason," said Butler, "that although a man might intend to murder, if he never did the act itself, you could neither punish nor hold him liable for damages; you could do nothing but bind him over to keep the peace. The difference was that England which would involve her in any controversy with this country. Perhaps her reason was, that until she could get the support of England, being complicated in the affairs of Mexico, she was altogether too vulnerable."

Was the desire the New Was the Russiand.

I handed the General an article from the New York Ecening Post, width ronically discoursed on Butter's financial theory of a war with England, as it had been reported by Washington correspondents. I asked what he had really said about the effect of a war with England.

war with Engand.
He repiled:—
If private conversations, not that
If have said, in private conversations, not that

He replied:—

"I have said, in private conversations, not that there would be any commercial benefit in a war with England, but that if a war roke out the result would be beneficial to this country.

"How?" I inquired.

"We have imported one hundred and twenty-one militions from the 1st of January to the 1st of May, this year, and exported only sixty millions—our bonds not only going out to pay for the balance from these imports, but the gold with which the debt is paid is also borrowed on our bonds at eighty cents on the dollar. England buys substantially nothing of us in comparison with what she sends to us. Now, I only proposed to treat her as a nation, as one individual treats an unkind neighbor who has injured him. He simply says, I shall have nothing to do wifth you, either socially or in the way of business; and that, irrespective of the question as to whether his neighbor had the legal right to mjure him, or did something dilegally for which suit should be brought. Most prudent persons prefer to refuse all intercourse. Now, I think the United States should treat England in the same way. That was what we did in 1808."

That was what we did in 1808."

"With what result?"

"With a good result to the country," said Mr. Butler, "for it was the very beginning of the establishment of our manufactures. Up to that time we had substantially none. True, a war came on because of the claim of the right of search and the imprisonment of our sailors. And I should think that the writer in the Evening Post, of which you speak, was simply re-choing one of the federalist tirades against Jefferson for what they were pleased to term Jim Madison's blockade."

"What have you said about declaring war against England?"

"Nothing," answered the General. "There is no occasion to declare war against England. I simply said

said

NON-INTERCOURSE,
but that, in cose of war, what we shall save in importation and make by capture would be quite equivalent to the expense of what would be substantially havail warfare."

Solid Non-INFRICOURSE, but thin, in cose of war, what we shall save in importation and make by capture would be quite in the properties of what would be quite in the properties of what would be quite in the properties. Well and the cose against England it would argue the case against England it would argue the case against England it would not enough to say that it was part of her policy to break up this government. What is your theory in full?"

"Well, General, you have not quite clearly stated how you would argue the case against England it would not enough to say that it was part of her policy to break up this government. What is your theory in full?"

"Well, the responded the General." I should "Well, the creaming of the save traited out; and in the face of the treaty which she had not only proclaimed but practically carried out; and in the face of the treaty which she had not only proclaimed her practically carried out; and in the face of the treaty which she had not only proclaimed her proclaimed but practically carried out; and in the face of the treaty which she had not only proclaimed her proclaimed by the prosperity of slavery and the recognize a confederacy whose corner stone was thought the sold purpose of destroying our government and ruining or crippling a dangerous rival. If we should put our claims for disapages on insignoid, then the alearnty of England in recognizing the combredity worse and to do unfreedly ack is not should be considered as evidence of the law arising under the blockade was a pusification of that recognizing the content of the solid purpose of destroying that friendly lower and destroying her commerce, it is puts as much an order to the propose of the stook and the stone of the purpose of destroying the without such that the stone of the purpose of destroying the law friendly lower and destroying her commerce, it is puts as much and estroying her commerce, it is puts as much and estroying her commerce, it is puts as much and estroying her commerce, it is puts as much and estr

After our government had folly accepted these views to such an extent that a large portion of our people, becoming fearful for what they considered their constitutional rights, and that what they held as their most valuable property would be destroyed under our government, rebelled to save it and instituted war, at once, at the carliest possible moment, she led the way to sustain them in that rebellion and sided to set up that slavery which she had declared to be our national sin. What motive could there be for her to de this except the desire to destroy our government at all hazards? Then the fitting out of the Alabama, allowing her to escape and giving her shelter, and permitting the Shenandoah to go out, become not incidents of her sympathy with rebellion, but her own act in pursuance of her designs to destroy our commerce and cripple our power. Frow this point of view these acts are not incidents of her recognition of the Confederates, but they are the means which she adopted to crush our government.

our government.

"We can afford to wait.

"Now, as to the remedy. We need not go to wa
We can afford to wait. England took her chance i
cripple us when we were in trouble. We can wa
till some fitting opportunity enables us to repsy he
in kind. We can easily find means, whenever sh
gets into war, to sweep her commerce from the
ocean and substitute our own in its place. We can
afford to wait."

ocean and substitute our own in its place. We can afford to wait."

"Among these 'captures,' " I interposed, "which you spoke of in case of a war with Engiand, do you include the Dominion of Canada and the maritime provinces?"

"Of course," said the General, "they would be captured at once, but whether they would be profitable things to keep would depend on circumstances. We should certainly save the expense of keeping up a line of custom houses which, along a frontier, with their indentions, is 6,000 miles in length.
"Bo you think," I asked, "as you may have a chance to know at Washington, that there is any general feeling in the Provinces for annexation?"

"Among the people, yes," rejoined Mr. Butler: "among the gentlemen who desire the honors of knighthood and patents of nobibity at Ottawa, no."
"What are the chances of renewing the reciprocity treaty?" I asked.
"None whatever, I trust," he said, in his most decisive tones.

"Why?"
"Because, in the first place, I don't purpose that this country shall give to Canada all the advantages of marriage till the rites are performed."
"That, certamly, is a legitimate objection."
"Again," said the General, "in the last reciprocity we were not fairly treated by Canada. There was no provision in it that they should not raise their duties, and as soon as they had bound us fairly they commenced raising the duties on our manufactures and giving preference to the English, which went almost to exclude ours, while we were taking her wheat, cattle and lumber to the great disadvantage of the agricultural and lumber interests of the country. True, we did get coal somewhat cheaper in Nova Scotia, but as that is only a dollar and a quarter per ton duty it is hardly worth while to injure so many interests as we should do for the simple matter of coal.

"The great matter to be gained by this country from the annexation of the Provinces is the facilities it could give us for building wooden ships and vessels; but that is day by day growing less, because the day of wooden ships is passing away. Even the best verbits are now being made (from iron.")

seis; but that is day by day growing less, because the day of wooden ships is passing away. Even the best yachts are now being made from iron."

"There is nothing that the Provinces desire so much," I said, "both in Nova Scotla and Prince Edward Island, I know, as a renewal of the reciprocity treaty."

ward island, I know, as a relewant of the reciprocity to treaty."

Mr. Butler added. "The necessity of reciprocity to canada is fully appreciated in England, and to force us to it I understand they have refused to allow Prince Edward Island to make any reciprocal laws with thus country on the subject of duties unless the same shall be accorded to all the rest of the Provinces; thus for the first time interfering with the taxation of the colonies since the date of the Revolution."

"What is likely to be done at Washington about the trade with the Provinces ?" I asked.
"Everything," he said, "will go on as it is, except, possibly, an attempt to get the free navigation of the St. Lawrence."

"Everything," he said, "will go on as it is, except, possibly, an altempt to get the free navigation of the St. Lawrence."

"You have been at Washington lately; what do you think of Mr. Boutwell's policy? It seems to me that your iriend Grant did not succeed in carrying out his policy of running the government without the aid of the politicians; it does look at this distance as if he had unconditionally surrendered to them. Will Mr. Boutwell do the same to the Wall street peopie?"

"If," said General Butler, "I know anything of the Secretary, and I've had an intimate knowledge of the man for thirty years, I can say safely that if the Wall street peopie think they can change him in any policy he has taken and about which he has thoroughly informed himself and made up a deliberate indigment, they are very much mistaken, or I am.
"I know I approve very much of what appears to be his policy—to sell the surplus gold in the Treasury and buy with it the bonds or the United States that bear the largest interest.

"I see a report, which must come from the bears of Wall street, that he proposes to ouy three per cent certificates. That would be to inaugurate a policy of contraction, because these are in the banks as the reserve, which was exactly the policy which Congress forbid the Secretary to carry out. I can hardly conceive that the Secretary would be likely to buy up the three per cent indebunent when he can get the six, and save government the difference in interest. And, indeed, by his buying the bonds would show to the contrary. Because, if he desired to imangurate contraction, he has only to sell gold and hoard the currency received for it, and then the contraction would take place. He evidently means to pursue a policy by which the Treasury should not interfere with the business of the country. He proposes openly, and with the knowledge of all, to carry on his business in the interests of the Treasury incet hamilton."

"Bo you think he is going to make his mark as a great Secretary i' I interposed.

"If he goes

word as the General spoke. For what follows I rely on memory.

He showed me, a tmy request, the manuscript of his speech to be delivered on Decoration Day at Gloucester. It was chiefly a warm enlogy of the soldiers of the Union who perished in defending it against the attempts of fractors to destroy it. But it contains no word of anger against them. Yet, what it omits in this respect it more than supplies by one of the most terrible denunciations of England that has ever been uttered on this Continent since the war began: at least I thought so, as, with his leg thrown over the back of his chair and a cigar in his right hand he sead this illegible nortion of the manu-

Commencement of the Procedings-The Open-

ing Testimony.

Pursuant to adjournment the trial of William A.

Robinson, charged with the McConnell murder, was opened at Jacksonville, Ill., on the morning of the 27th, at eight o'clock.

The COURT ROOM CROWDED.

The fact that the testimony—and consequent real interest of the investigation—had commenced, attracted a very large number of persons to the hall, and the whole proceedings of the session were watched with the most marked attention.

Ings. A REQUEST CONCERNING WITNESSES.

Upon the coming in of the court Mr. Ketchum, of the counsel for the people, asked that the order excluding witnesses from the court room be not enconcerned.

Judge Shaw, of prisoner's counsel, declined to accede to the proposition.

MILITARY NOTES.

The Twenty-third regiment, Colonel Ward, paraded at Prospect Park for target practice on Wednesday last. The following are the names of the winners of the prizes:—Company A, private Wm. F. Sharpe (evidently a sharpshooter); Company B, private E. B. Hall; Company C, Sergeant T. Pray; Company D, private C. A. Wallace; Company E, Corporal W. F. Haigh; Company P, private H. M. Gross; Company G, private Win. H. Frankirch; Company H, J. Fatham; Company I, private Wm. Merritt; Company K, private W. H. Carman. These men re-

coincide a silver medal and contended for the gold prize for the best average shot in the regiment, Wm. H. Carman, Company K., winning, The Seventh regiment will have a field day at Prospect Park on the 7th of June.

pect Park on the 7th of June.

The following named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Gnard, State of New York, during the two weeks commencing May 10 and ending May 22, 1869:—
Eleventh Brigade—S. Gilbert Evans, quartermaster, with rank from May 4, vice F. Scholes, resigned.

First Regiment Caratry—Henry M. Collyer, commissary of subsistance, with rank from May 8, vice Michael J. Dunn, promoteed, George Ritterhoff, first lieutenant, with rank from April 27, vice William H. Middendorf, promoted.

Sixth Regiment Intentry—Joel W. Mason, colonel, with rank from May 7, vice Albert Steinway, resigned.

with rank from May 7, vice Albert Steinway, resigned.

Seventh Regiment Infuntry—Charles G. Racon, second lieutenant, with rank from March I, vice J. W. Bensel, resigned.

Ninth Regiment Infuntry,—John F. Smith, first lieutenant, with rank from April 13, vice Charles M. Schierfelin, promoted; John A. Philips, second lieutenant, with rank from April 13, vice John F. Smith, promoted.

Forty-seventh Regiment Infuntry—Hubbard Hendrickson, first heutenant, with rank from April 23, vice William L. Wood, resigned; James Davidson, second lieutenant, with rank from April 25, vice John H. Grear, resigned; James G. Kent, second lieutenant, with rank from April 25, vice John H. Grear, resigned; James G. Kent, second lieutenant, with rank from April 25, vice Thomas Young, promoted.

with rank from April 28, vice Thomas Young, promoted.

Fitty-fith Regiment Injantry—Simeon N. Leo, assistant surgeon, with rank from May 11, original; Valentine Steltz, Fr. second lieutenant, with rank from April 29, vice F. A. Krouse, resigned.

Fitty-sixth Regiment Injantry—George H. Rice, first lieutenant, with rank from April 20, vice Charles W. Morse, resigned.

Secenty-first Regiment Injantry—Affred Starr, assistant surgeon, with rank from May 11, vice Martin S. Buttles, promoted.

The following resignations of officers have been accepted during the same period:—

Second Regiment Canalry—Garret S. Kouwenhoven, captain, May 15; Henry Kugeler, first lieutenant, May 15.

First Regiment Infantry—George G. MacKenzie, second lieutenant, May 15.

Therty-seconth Regiment Infantry—C. H. Patrick,

second lieutenant, May 15.

Thirty-seventh Regiment Infantry—C. H. Patrick, adjutant, May 12.

Forty-seventh Regiment Infantry—Jacob Backus, captain, May 15; George A. Fountain, first lieutenant, May 20.

Fifty-fifth Regiment Infantry—Adam Kramm, first lieutenant, May 12; Frederick A. Kraus, second lieutenant, May 12. Michael Back, second lieutenant, May 21.

PUGILISM.

Fight Between Two Boston Bruisers in the Centre of the "Hub"—Arrest of the Principals and Others Concerned in the Affair by the Police. Boston, May 30, 1869.

Late yesterday afternoon an impromptu prize fight took place at the North End, between a couple of pugilists named Stephen Williams and George Marsh, better known as "Croppy." The details were arranged in an informal manner, the match having been made in consequence of a discussion relative to their respective ments as bruisers. The take was \$100 a side, and the ground selected was a secluded yard, surrounded by a high fence, situated at the rear of a liquor saloon belonging to Wm. Taylor—and formerly known as a place of re wm. raylor—and formerly known as a place of re-sort for notorious characters—kept by Tom Grew, on Portland street, below Sudbury. The spectators numbered about fifty persons, and the men, after divesting themselves of all garments except shirt

No formalities were indulged in and no stakes or prescribed rules of the prize ring, but the spot seproved to be, the space afforded being just about as large as was desired. The men faced each other and at once commenced work by the unfiction of several blows and counters, which soon showed their effects upon each of the combatanta. The sparring was not very scientific, to say the least, and blow after blow was put in with tremendous force and damaging effect. Whilams received a rap upon the mouth at an early stage of the militand his lips soon puffed out as though they had gone through the process of inflation. He had the satisfaction shortly afterwards of getting in a powerful blow on one of Croppy's orbs and the peeper commenced to close rapidly. The rounds followed in rapid succession, and the between the control of the counter save and took their punishmen! like old stagers of the twenty-four foot arena. The faces of both men were distigured greatly after twenty minutes of fisticuffing, and their visual organs were becoming rebellious and refusing to perform duty. The exertion was gradually having its effect upon proved to be, the space afforded being just about minutes of fisticuring, and their visual organs wer becoming rebellious and refusing to perform duty. The exertion was gradually having its effect upon the men, and although the blows were weaker at time advanced they were more frequent, and the frontispiece of each comostant after half an hour battering was frightfully disagured. Neither of the men could be named positively as the winner when half an hour had elapsed, and the figh continued to progress for five minute longer, twenty-two rounds naving been fought. nait an nour had empsed, and the continued to progress for five longer, twenty-two rounds naving been when the cry of "police," was raised and the tators rushed for the ferries, climbing over tately and running as though for dear if principals were so weasened from exertion. blood that they were unable to follo as they desired, and consequently they fell into the hands of the police, as also did James Roberts, on of the spectators. Williams, Marsh and Robert were taken directly to the Third station and locke

were taken directly to the Third station and locked up.

The parties knowing of the affair were greatly surprised that the police should be aware of the fight, and they would undonotedly have been unmolested had not a young man who was looking on from a neighboring window perceived the pugilists and, becoming frightened for his own safely, determined to inform the police, which he accordingly did. Five were detailed to visit the scene, and they endeavored to enter by the front door, when the barkeeper, John Kane, attempted to gersuade them the place was as quiet as it could be. They pushed through the saloon, however, and reached the yard in senson to arrest the parties above named. Subsequently Kane was taken into custody for aiding and abetting in the mill, and the clothing of the men was found secreted behind the bar. Two of the parties endeavored to receive the sureties, and the prisoners are still in durance. Williams and Marsh will be complained of in the Municipal Court to-morrow for prize fighting, and Roberts and Kane will be charged with aiding and abetting.

THE UNPAIR INDIAN COMMISSION.

THE UNPAID INDIAN COMMISSION. (Washington (May 28) correspondence Boston Ad-

[Washington (May 28) correspondence Boston Advertiser.]

The Indian commission has adjourned. All the members were present at the sittings except Mr. Dodge, of New York, and Mr. Tobey, of Boston, who were detained by sickness. After completing its organization the commission called on the President with Secretary Cox, and told him that they were ready to co-operate with him in all his pians for putting indian arfairs on a better basis. The President replied that he would act with them cordially, isten to all their suggestions and give due weight to such recommendations as they might make regarding changes in the present methods of dealing with the Indians. He said that he would give them letters to all the extended to them for ascertaining the workings of the present system, and that army officers and those acting as agents would give them transportation to ald them in every way. For the purposes of visitation the indian country way divided into three divisions. The northern division embraces the country upon the upper Missouri, methoding the Indians north of Kansas and those in Minnesota and Wisconsin: the southern those of Kansas and the indian Territory, and the western all west of there. The northern division is assigned to Messrs, Welsh, Farwell and Tobey; the western to Messrs, Campbell, Sturit and Lane, and the southern to Messrs. Brunet, Bishop and Dodge, Each of these divisions will be inspected by some of the gentlemen named, and a meeting will be held here previous to the assembling of Congress to compare the results of the observations, and prepare a formal report to belaid before the President and Congress. No recommendations were made to the President at this meeting, as it was agreed to leave all questions unconched until the commission had visited the West. All the leading subjects connected with Indian affairs were discussed at leaves to the commission was unanimous in the opinion that great abuses had grown up with the per nation pieged to their protection there and to their permanency in poss